**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior version, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1-14. (Canceled).

15. (New) A method for adjusting an electrical resistance of a resistor run running in meandering windings and situated between two layers, the method comprising:

adjusting the electrical resistance to a specified value at which the resistor run is produced so as to have a lower resistance with reference to the specified value, wherein the resistor run includes burn-up segments and bridging meandering windings, wherein the adjusting is undertaken by cutting open selected ones of the burn-up segments; and

cutting open the burn-up segments by sending energy-controlled current pulses through the burn-up segments.

16. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein the burn-up segments are situated so that at least for a part of the meandering windings, one of the burn-up segments is connected in parallel to each of the meandering windings.

17. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein one of the burn-up segments is connected to one of two connecting circuit traces that are routed to two ends of the resistor run; and for cutting open a selected burn-up segment, the selected burn-up segment is heated and the current pulse is injected into the connecting circuit traces of the resistor run.

18. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein at least one first burn-up segment is connected to one of two connecting circuit traces that are routed to two ends of the resistor run and at least one last burn-up segment is connected to an additional circuit trace, and wherein to cut open the selected burn-up segment by heating it and by injecting the current pulse between the connecting circuit trace and the additional circuit trace.

19. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the burn-up segment is heated, using a laser pulse, all the way through one of the two layers that covers the resistor run.

20. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein circuit traces are routed to connecting locations of the burn-up segments and the meandering windings, and wherein for cutting open a burn-

up segment, the current pulse is injected into the two circuit traces that are routed to a selected burn-up segment.

21. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein constant current pulses are used as current pulses, and their pulse duration is controlled.

22. (New) The method of claim 21, wherein a voltage falling off at a selected burn-up segment is monitored, and when a more than proportional voltage increase is detected, the current pulse is switched off.

23. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the injecting of a current pulse is performed using an electronic switch which connects a constant current source to the at lat least one of the circuit traces and the connecting circuit traces for a duration of the current pulse.

24. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the contacting of the circuit traces is undertaken all the way through a cutout that is worked into one of the layers that covers the resistor run.

25. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the circuit traces are routed by their trace ends into a region lying behind an end of the connecting circuit traces, in which they are covered only on one side by one of the layers, and this region is cut off after the adjustment of the resistor run.

26. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein the burn-up segments are substantially more narrow than the meandering windings of the resistor run and than the circuit traces.

27. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein the burn-up segments are waist-shaped.

28. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein, in a region of the burn-up segments, a cavity is formed in one of the layers that covers the resistor run.